

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

"General review of the treatment of women internees camp Tjihapit", signed A.W. Droog-Hartgriulo, dated Batavia 12-9-'45", No. OM/388/E

which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE :

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946

(SEAL)

Signed - Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de VEERD, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney - General N.E.I.

Signed - K. A. deVeerd

OM/388/E |

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN  
INTERNEES CAMP "THIHAPIT".

At the beginning accommodation was sufficient, i.e. about 5M<sup>2</sup> per person. However because more and more people were coming in at the end of December 1944 space allotted to every person was reduced to 2½ M<sup>2</sup>. It is to be stated that families got less space than "alone" living people i.e. a mother and three children got less space than four people who were not as a family. In the "boyscamp" space was still smaller per person. To keep the living space at 2½ M<sup>2</sup> we had to open up godowns, which were out of use because of leaking roofs beyond repair, or smelling drains. People preferred these godowns above having to share a room with another family with noisy children, etc. Up to October 1944 we had no trouble to speak of with the Japanese. The native guards did not bother us much. Some of them thought they were the boss now, but most of them were decent. The first guards were the so-called P.B.O.'s, young Indonesian boys of 15-20 years of age (no Hei-Ho's). They always tried to help us when the Japs were out of sight. September/October 1944 the Bandoang Command was changed over. I don't know the name of the Japanese Commander. After the new commander had established himself the Keirei orders had to be obeyed. HOSHINO saw to it with many beatings. District HOSHINO and Group-commanders were not beaten for mistakes made by their subordinates, however they should not interfere if they saw one of theirs being in trouble with the Japanese. In our camp was also a male-working party. One of them, Mr. Leeman was kicked in the abdomen by a Japanese guard and died on his way to the hospital 3rd July 1944. According to Dr. Fischer his death was entirely caused by the Japanese soldier. Mrs. Schoe, chief of the sewing-department, was beaten up because of the lights not being shaded enough. With a concussion of the brain she had to stay in the hospital for about 1½ month and will probably be suffering from headaches for another year. Another incident happened when the Fam. KASCHA reported to the Japanese that somewhere in a drain a Japanese flag was trampled down. Mrs. Niemeyer was held responsible beaten up, kicked around and locked up for a week. (May '44) A general and serious complaint is the one against the treatment of the November/December 1944 transports. Patients, aged people, young kids and the strong ones were mixed and crowded like cattle in the buses and trains. MURUI was running along the railway carriages beating here and there and urging people to go inside the carriages as quick as possible, (lekas, lekas!) leaving the stretcher patients for hours in the rain at the station. One carriage load had to wait 1½ hour for the bus, standing in an ankle-deep pool of water. This transport happened during a dysentery epidemic and the trip to Ambarawa which lasted 3 days did not do much good to it, every body was already soaking wet before they entered the train.] The May 1945 transports were much more quieter. Feeding in the camp, was insufficient. Avitaminose and oedem were common diseases. Via the shop we could buy quite a lot of brown beans, which according to the doctors saved the camp from a disaster. At the beginning of April 1945 the shop was closed by the Japs, stock confiscated. The next 3 weeks was a real hunger period until the shop was open again. Up to the May transports to Batavia, we had enough food coming in via the shop. All work in the camp was done by us (at the beginning assisted by the males from the Family-internee Camp, later by people from the 15th Bat. Camp). Organization of the kitchens, bakery, hygiene Squad, hospital etc. was up to us. Workers were paid fl.0,15 a day by the Japs. And they decided which parties could be paid and which not.

Those parties which the Japs thought unnecessary but were required by us, were paid out of the private camp-fund. On Japanese orders we were ordered to start a tailorshop with 200 women who could not be supplied. The number was reduced to 80 women who were detailed by the camp-command. Working hours were from 9.30 till 12.30 in the morning and from 14.00 till 1700 hours in the afternoon. Working in the tailorshop was stimulated by the Japs by giving extra rations and the possibility to buy extra fruit so that after some weeks many other women wanted to work there and did we have enough reserve-volunteers to cope with the Jan- orders which did not give work for more than 120 women at that time. Also the knitting department was stimulated by the Japs and was much in demand. As those women were allowed to do their work at home we devided the knitting work amongst those who needed the extra rations most.

Also the furniture working party got the same advantages, this party cleared all empty houses and stored the furniture in godowns. Working hours 900 til 1200 hours and 1400-1630 hours, however overwork till 1800 or 1900 hours was not exceptional. The party amounted from 180- 200 women.

After the first party had left the camp, the houses which became empty had to be cleared of the furniture.

For that purpose an extra furniture party had to be supplied during the months December 1944 and January 1945. That party consisted of 500 women and 625 boys. Our total working party -figure at that time amounted to 2600 women, 1200 children below the age of 11, 900 boys between 11 and 13 years of age, excluding the above mentioned 500 women and 625 boys. This was too heavy. In order to supply the required figure we had to detail mothers with small and sick children and the fittest of the ones above the age of 50 years.

During these months the state of health in the camp decreased heavily. Heavy cupboards and cases, chairs, tables etc. had to be removed and many women could not stand this work and fell ill. MURUI was transferred to Batavia at the end of January and his successor TEIZUKA completed the furniture job. TEIZUKA arranged for the heavy jobs a working party from the 15th Bat. Camp. Many times we had asked for this assistance however MURUI refused it.

MURUI

TEIZUKA

TEIZUKA

MURUI

Our medical supply as well as hospital accomodation was reasonable. However seven times during our stay at Tjihapit we had to transfer our hospital to other buildings which caused serious troubles for the patients. Tjihapit Camp hospital was the women internee hospital for Bandoeng as well as Tjimahi. The removal of the hospital had to be done by us under very primitive circumstances. No assistance in the form of lorry's etc., was given by the Japs. Sometimes doctors and nurses had to carry the patients over considerable distances. As in all women's camps we have the complaint of the separation of mothers from their children above age of 11, as well as the separations of the aged people.

In our camp people of 78 and 80 years had to be separated. Most of them died after the transports of course.]

Furthermore the lack of contact with other camps. Twice a year it was allowed to send a postcard to relatives. After the Nov. Dec. 1944 transports of the 13,000 women and children only 4000 remained. Between the Dec. and May transports the whole camp was transferred 3 times. It is to be considered that during this removal we lost a considerable amount of our properties and furniture. After every removal the women had to clear the space between the ceiling and the roof of the houses from all hidden articles, this was done once more by a party of boys from 15-20 years of age. At the May transports the last party had to clear all furniture



etc., what was left by the preceding parties. However this proved to be impossible, anyway the last party left the camp in a very very tired condition. At the removal in April 1945 all mattresses had to be put on one place for inspection (radio's and electric cooking utensils).

After 2 or 3 weeks we got them back again. Also the women were examined by the Japs and had to pass the examination place bare-footed. The refuse was not collected anymore by the Randoeng civil service after December 1944. All the camp refuse had to be collected on a heap on a place nearby the kitchen with of course the necessary consequences. Burning the refuse was not allowed. Only after May 1945 we were allowed to bring the refuse outside the camp again.

Although we were told that we could freely draw on our deposit in the Yokohama Specy Bank, during the period December 1943 - May 1945 we were allowed only twice to draw a certain amount. Many people who had money in the bank could not get it and had to rely on the camp-fund. Even the wives of the Generals and Colonels who got amounts up to fl. 1000- from their husbands in Formosa and later Japan could not use this money.

Another complaint is the water-supply. Several streets had only water during the night and the so-called Saninten kitchen had a long time no water at all so that we had to carry water from those streets where the tap was running. This caused of course extra heavy labour and much inconvenience. Some water in the hospital area had no water also.

Copy of this report has been handed to Kramet Camp office before my departure from Batavia on September 14th, 1945.

Batavia, 13-9-1945.  
[ W.S. A.N. Droog-Hartgriulo. ]

Dec 5765

1.

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

一九四六年六月七日バタヴィア「デヤールズ・ヨングニール」署名

右ハ余即テ蘭領東印度檢察本部附高級官吏、蘭領  
印度王軍中尉「ケイ・エー・デ・ウイーアド」ノ面前ニ  
於テ署名シ宣誓シタルモノナリ

「ケー・エー・デ・ワイーアド」(昭和)

「テヘピット」婦人抑留收容所ノ取扱方一般の調査

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

我々ノ收容所ニモ亦一ツノ男子勞役隊ガアツタ。

彼等ノ一人デアル「リーマン」氏ハ日本衛兵ニ腹

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2.

部ヲ蹴ラレテ一九四四年七月三日彼ガ病院ニ行ク途上死亡シタ。醫師「フイスチヤール」ノ言フトコロニ依レバ彼ノ死ハ全ク其ノ日本兵士ニヨルモノデアツタ。

裁縫分課ノ主任「スチヨール」夫人ハ燈火ガ充分ニ管制サレテ居ラナイ理由デ打擲サレタ。震災盃ノ爲メニ彼ノ女ハ約一ヶ月半ノ間入院セザルヲ得ナカツタ。而シテ多分後一年ノ間モ頭痛ノ爲メ苦シムコトデアロウ。他ノ一ツノ事件ハ農夫ノ「カスチヤール」ガ何所カ溝ノ中デ日本ノ旗ガ踏ミツケラレテ居タコトラ日本人ニ報告シタ時ニ起ツタ。「ニメイヤール」夫人ハ責任ヲ負ヘセウレ殴打サレ、所々蹴ラレ而シテ一週間監禁サレタ（一九四四年五月）

全部ノ着ガ烈シイ不痛ヲ持ツタノハ一九四四年十一月及ビ十二月ノ輸送取扱ニ關シテデアツタ。患者モ年寄りモ子供モ、強壯者モ一語ニ乗合自動車及ビ列車内ニ家畜ノ様ニ詰メ込マレタ「ムルイ」／T.N.村井乎／ハ此所彼所ト叩キナガラ人達カ出來ル又早ク車ニ入ル様ニレカスー・レカスー・ト急ギ立テ、停車場デ雨中救時間擔架上ノ病人ヲ置キ去リニシテ列車ニ沿ウテ走ツテ居ツタ。

一臺ノ車ニ乗ツテキタモノハ足首マデ没スル深サ

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平ヲ聞イタ。

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「エー・エム・ドログ・ハルトグリウロ」(署名)